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NEWS

AAU Jr. Cross Country, Detroit, Nov. 29: TN Hal Higdon, 38:04.4; Reynolds, MSU, 38:14; Eversole, WM, 38:50; Jormakka, EM, 38:55; Hedgcock, UCTC, 40:06.
Winter All-Comers, Stanford, Calif., Dec. 6, Mile-Depastas, Stanford frosh, 4:13.2; Wallace, Stanford, 4:16.3; Lanterman, SFOC, 4:17.9; Kelley, San Jose, 4:19.1.
2-mile, King, SCVYV, 9:18.6. Dec. 13: Mile, Bowden, Cal, 4:06.3; Linn and Chilton, Palo Alto High School, 4:22.4; Yaley, Serra High, 4:28.3. 2-mile - King, SCVYV, 9:02.3; Kelley, SJ, 9:10.6; Wallace, Stanford, 9:11.9. 880- Depastas 1:53.8; Lanterman 1:56.0.
Dec. 20 880- Bowden 1:51.1; 5000m -King 14:53.4; Kelley 15:06.7; Beaman, SFOC, 15:36.2.
Mile-Price, Cal, 4:21.4; 440 Larrieu, unat, 50.0.
Australia: Melbourne, Dec. 16, Ian McAleese, 16, 4:21.3. Dec. 6, Sydney, Morris, HT, 192'7½"; Birks, JT, 223'1"; Perth, Dec. 6, Kelly, 880, 1:54.6. Melbourne, Dec. 13: 880, Fleming 1:54.5; Murray 1:54.9; HT, Leffler, 183'1½"; Sydney, Dec. 13: Waters 9.5w; Bursill 9.6w; Prince 24'4½"w; Penfold 50'9"w; Perty, Dec. 13: Reid 9.6w.

BULLETIN BOARD

Newsletters due Jan. 7, Jan. 21. December T&FN to be mailed Jan. 1.
Greatest Sprinters presents the champ. Additional stats due in next issue.
Pen Pal wanted by John Bale, 76, Ty-Mawr Ave., Rumney, Cardiff, Great Britain. He is 19, a member of NUTS, and has run 54.4, 1:27.1, 2:00.8, 3:21.6, 4:40.0 as a junior.
Back Issues of T&FN are available at a bargain rate from TN Bill Easton, Track Coach, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. Write him for list and prices.
Help is needed by TN Jim Klein, Box 355, Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash. He would like to borrow a copy of Vol. 4, No. 5 of Track Newsletter, to copy and return.
Also by Kevin Byrne, 22, Oliver Plunkett Ave., Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin, Ireland, who is looking for 1953 ATFS Annual.
Contributors always needed for Track Nutsletter. You will notice increasingly fine contributions in Stats, Profiles, etc., but we can always use more. Don't be bashful. Share your work.

WIND SPRINTS

Brian Hewson, European 1500m champ, will run in the U.S. indoor season... running in the Sao Paulo midnight road race will be Amoros of Spain, 29:31.4 for 10,000m and Baraldi of Italy, 3:42.3 for 1500m... entered in the Sugar Bowl track meet, New Orleans, Dec. 28, are: sprinters Bobby Morrow, John West, Jim Weaver, Stan Levenson, Dee Givens, Ralph Alspaugh and others; 440, Glenn Davis, Dave Scurlock, Norman Jehle, Ollan Cassel, Eddie Southern, Drew Dunlap, Jim Casteel, Waly Wilson, Charles Rosemond. Mile--Max Truex, Miles Eisenman, Tom Rodda, Pat Clohessy, Al Lawrence, Fred Abington, Gail Hodgson, Ernie Kleynhans, Joe Villarreal. Hurdles, Tommy Patterson, Don Styron, Don Beard, Buddy McKee... winter all-comers meet in NYC had a 12'6" vault by Bob Carroll of St. John's... Hayes Jones broke his foot in a basketball game Dec. 15... U. of Washington had intra-squad indoor meet Nov. 14 with Jack Larson (ineligible for c.c. on a technicality) running 3:03.6 for 1320; Ernie Brannon, 7:00.5, 1½ miles; Don Anacker, 155'4", DT: Cliff LaBounty, 13'1"; 660, Bill Moser, 1:25.2; Bert Bender, 52'3½"; 300, Rick Harder 32.6; 180, Dick Hobbs, 19.0; 75, H bbs, 7.7.

GUNDER HAGG

by Melvyn Watman

Gunder Hagg was surely one of the unluckiest, although one of the greatest, middle distance runners of all time. In the first place, there was no Olympic Games in 1944, the year in which he ran two miles in the then fantastic time of 8:42.8, and secondly, his brilliant career was cut short at the age of 26 when he, together with several other distinguished Swedish athletes (notably Arne Andersson), was suspended for life for alleged professionalism.

That Hagg was capable of a mile inside four minutes cannot be disputed. His best time of 4:01.3, made in what was to be his last season of amateur athletics (1945) was only nine yards short of the goal and had just one race between him and Andersson been planned a la Bannister the record must have been carried well inside the magic figures. As it was, the intense, but friendly, rivalry between the two Swedes was such that neither could agree to help the other and all their races were contested with the express purpose of winning.

Of the two, Gunder Hagg has emerged with the greater reputation, yet in their numerous mile clashes Andersson always gave as good as he got. Thus, in dealing with Hagg's career, it is inevitable that Andersson's name will repeatedly crop up.

Hagg's elegant style led many track followers to believe that he was a naturally gifted athlete who indulged in little training. Nothing could be further from the truth. Hagg was indeed a "natural", but his "speed-play" training (Fartlek) was, to say the least, equal to that of any of his contemporaries or predecessors.

During the height of his career Hagg was engaged in military service (as a frontier guard) and later as a railway fireman and, consequently, he was continually on the move. He overcame this difficulty by pacing out a five kilometers course over undulating forest paths wherever possible. Hagg quickly built up fitness and toughness in the winter months by ploughing his way through snow and up and down hills over 5000 meters 5 or 6 times a week.

Once he had reached the peak of physical fitness he maintained that level by stepping up his mileage to six per day, five days weekly. In the weeks immediately prior to the commencement of track season Hagg fitted in frequent bursts of fast striding. Hagg's running was never controlled by the stop watch. He jogged, strode and sprinted as the mood suited. On completion of his stint he would shower, eat a light meal and sleep up to 12 hours.

Hagg revelled in track racing which, following months of tough and lonely training, was comparatively relaxing. He raced hard and often, but such were his powers of recovery that within the space of 82 days in 1942 he set up 10 world records over seven different events

Gunder Hagg was born at Albacken on Dec. 31, 1918, the son of a lumberjack. He played soccer from the age of 14, but it was not until he was 17 that his track career started. In that year (1936) he won three events at his local club's championships: 1500 in 4:54; high jump at 4'10" and pole vault at 7'2". He later ran 16:11.0 for 5000 meters.

Gunder's father, a keen track enthusiast, realised his son's potentialities and gave him all the encouragement he could. Hagg built up his strength throughout the winter by training whenever his work as a lumberjack permitted. In addition to miles of running on forest paths and roads Hagg included much walking and skipping in his training.

He was rewarded in 1937 by covering 1500m in 4:13.0 and 3000m in the highly promising time of 8:36.8. The improvement continued and in 1938 he had reduced his 1500m time to 4:04.6 and had run 5000m in 15:00.8 and 3000m steeplechase in 9:28.4 (2nd in nationals.) It was expected that Hagg would break the elusive four minutes for 1500m in 1939 but after running 5000 in 15:20.0 early in the season he was afflicted with pneumonia. He was in a hospital for most of the summer and on discharge he was told to forget his running career.

Hagg was not going to give up that early. Although he had punished himself severely during those hundreds of training miles he had enjoyed the exultation of racing and was determined to make the grade. He resumed training in the autumn and although called up for military service in December, 1939 he continued with his preparations.

At the age of 21 Hagg succeeded in cracking four minutes for 1500m at Ostersond in July, 1940 with 3:59.6 and, as so often happens when a mainly psychological barrier has been surmounted, improvement came rapidly. In his very next race, also at Ostersond, he lowered his personal record to 3:51.8--only three seconds slower than the Swedish record held by a certain Arne Andersson. The fans and newspaper editors were beginning to sit up and take notice of the graceful 6 foot, 150 pound flaxen haired runner from the forests of Albacken.

The first of countless clashes between Hagg and Andersson took place over 5000m at Gothenburg on Aug. 7. After a close and thrilling race, Henry Jonsson-Kalarne, the former 2000m world record holder (5:18.4), won in a national record equalling 3:48.8 inches ahead of Hagg. The latter was awarded the same time and thus a third in the record. Hagg's defeated rivals included Andersson and the redoubtable Ake Spangert. Not bad going for his first important race. And so matters rested for the season. It was obvious that the Swedish record would be broken in 1941--but by whom? The odds were in favour of the experienced Jonsson-Kalarne (third in the 1936 Olympic 5000m) and Andersson, but Hagg, too, had his supporters.

Imagine the latter group's delight when Hagg clipped a fifth of a second off the old mark to record 3:48.6 at Malmo on July 21, 1941. But the question remained, was he a competitor?

His query was answered emphatically at Stockholm on Aug. 10 when Hagg outsprinted Andersson by seven yards to win in 3:47.6. This was not only a Swedish record but the fastest time ever recorded, eclipsing Jack Lovelock's famous 3:47.8 at Berlin five years earlier. Andersson was a gallant runner-up in 3:48.6, which equalled Hagg's previous record, and Jonsson-Kalarne was a good third in 3:49.2. Hagg's great season was completed at Gavle on Aug. 30 with a mile in 4:09.2. For the next nine months Hagg utilized the Fartlek method of training to the best advantage so that he was fully prepared for what was to be an astonishing 1942 season.

His very first race of 1942 was over a mile at Gothenburg on July 1. The time of 4:06.1 was a world record, beating Sydney Wooderson's 4:06.4 made in 1937. Arne Andersson, in second, equalled the previous record. It was a case of "You aint seen nothing yet, folks", for just two days later at Stockholm he chopped over five seconds off Taisto Maki's world mark for two miles with a time of 8:47.8.

And it was in this vein that Hagg continued throughout the 1942 campaign. World marks fell like ninepins. At Stockholm on July 17 he ran 1500m in 3:45.8 (taking 1.8 seconds off his own record); followed by 2000m in 5:16.4 at Malmo on July 21 (0.4 faster than Archie San Romani's 1937 mark) and 5:11.8 at Osterson on Aug. 23. Then, at Stockholm, he ran 3000m in 8:01.2 (Aug. 28), 7.8 seconds inside Jonsson-Kalarne's figures; one mile in 4:04.6 (Sept. 4), beating the 4:06.2 set by himself and equalled nine days later by Andersson; and three miles in 13:35.4 (Sept. 11), seven seconds faster than Maki's best. The finale came on a flooded track at Gothenburg on Sept. 20 with 5000m in 13:58.2, which was more than 10 seconds faster than the previous best recorded, and three miles en route in 13:32.4.

Thus, within the space of 82 days, Hagg competed in 26 races, winning all and setting a total of 10 world records. Such a sustained exhibition of record breaking may never again be witnessed.

Hagg did not break any world records in 1943 but his great reputation was bolstered still further by his extraordinary United States tour, during which he was christened "Gunder the Wonder". His first race was against Greg Rice in the National AAU 5000m championship at New York June 24, and Hagg romped home an easy winner in 14:48.5. Nothing surprising about that? Well, the Swede had only arrived the previous day after a journey on an oil tanker lasting several weeks.

His second appearance was at Chicago July 2, and he had no difficulty in winning two miles in 9:02.8. He cut his time to a U.S. record of 8:53.9 at Los Angeles eight days later. At San Francisco July 17 he cruised to a 4:12.3 mile victory. The highlights of his tour were the mile races at Cambridge, Mass., and Berea, Ohio, on July 24 and 31. In the first race, Hagg ran the fastest mile ever recorded in the U.S. with 4:05.3 ahead of the Rev. Gilbert Dodds (4:06.5), the man who was to become king of the indoor milers a few years later. Hagg again got the better of Dodds at Berea, winning in 4:05.4, with Dodds (4:06.1) being shunted into third place behind sensational Bill Hulse, whose 4:06.0 remained as the U.S. national record until beaten by Wes Santee in 1953. Hagg completed his undefeated tour, which raised more than \$135,000 for the U.S. Army Air Force Aid Society with an 8:51.3 two miles (an American record) at Cincinnati on Aug. 7 and a 4:06.9 mile at New York on Aug. 11.

Meanwhile, Arne Andersson, the 25-year-old schoolmaster, was taking advantage of his arch-rival's absence from Sweden by erasing two of Hagg's records from the books. At Gothenburg on July 1 he covered the mile in the then almost unbelievable time of 4:02.6 (after passing 1500m in 3:47.4) and on the same track on August 17 he shaved the 1500m best to 3:45.0.

Hagg concentrated on the longer distances in 1944 but found time for two torrid duels with Andersson. The first was at 1500m at Gothenburg July 7 and resulted in a victory and a brilliant world record of 3:43.0 for Hagg. Andersson was far from disgraced in the time of 3:44.0, his best ever, and just seven yards behind.

The second clash of the giants occurred on July 18 at Malmo. Andersson was so determined to avenge his previous defeat that he scorched the first half mile in an unprecedented 1:57.3 and held on to snap the tape in an heroic 4:01.6, two yards in front of Hagg (4:02). Had the first half been run two seconds slower the first four minute mile may not have been delayed for another decade.

Hagg reduced his two miles record of 8:46.4, which he had set at Ostersund on June 25, to a fantastic 8:42.8 at Stockholm on Aug. 4.

The year 1945 brought mixed fortune to Hagg. It proved to be his last season of running because of his suspension in November, but prior to that he regained possession of the world mile record. Earlier in the year he had made a competitively unsuccessful tour of the U.S., due no doubt to the rough 23 day Atlantic voyage he endured on a freighter. Andersson had started the season on a winning note by clocking 3:46.8 for 1500m on July 3, but he had only a yard to spare on two fast rising stars, Rune Persson and Lennart Strand (both 3:47). This trio, together with Hagg, lined up for the start of one of the few "miles of the century" to live up to its title. The place: Malmo. The date: July 17, 1945.

Straight from the gun went Hagg, who sprinted around the first circuit in a revolutionary 56.6. Inevitably the pace of the second lap was rather more reasonable (61.9) and the half mile was reached by Hagg in 1:58.5. Hagg called into play his vast reserves of stamina to pass the 1320 mark in 2:59.7 (61.2) but at the 1500m mark he was but two yards up on Andersson, with Persson a close-up third. Hagg did not panic but calmly accelerated away from his rivals in the home straight to cross the finishing line in 4:01.3. Front running par excellence! Six yards behind came Andersson (4:02.2), followed by the struggling Persson (4:03.8) and an exhausted Strand (4:09.2). It is interesting to compare the time taken by each runner for the final 120 yards from 1500m to the mile: 15.9 by Hagg, 16.4 by Andersson, 17.6 by Persson and 21.7 by Strand. So ended the last and greatest duel between Hagg and Andersson with Gunder recapturing the record after two years tenure by his rival.

The pair, who were great friends off the track, visited London in August. Both were victorious. Hagg set a British all-comers' record of 9:00.6 in the two miles and the burly Andersson defeated Britain's little Sydney Wooderson in the mile by 4:08.8 to 4:09.2. Andersson's career was completed by a great victory over Wooderson at Gothenburg on Sept. 9. After being a yard down at 1500m he overtook Wooderson to win by two yards in 4:03.8, with Wooderson running his career best of 4:04.2. Hagg collected a further world record when, running anchor leg for Malmo Allm. Idrottsforening, he helped set a 4x1500 meters mark of 15:38.6 at Norrkoping on July 29.

Hagg and Andersson were training hard for the European championships to be held at Oslo in August 1946 when the blow fell on November 8. They, together with 12 other famous Swedish athletes, were disqualified for life by the Swedish Amateur Athletic Association when the clubs they represented admitted they had paid the athletes concerned for their athletic services over a five year period (1940-45). Of the two, Andersson took the decision the harder for sport was the most important thing in life to him. Both men agreed they had been treated properly under the existing regulations.

Hagg (who is now a salesman cum journalist) is reported to have said in March, 1946, that he believed world records would be greatly improved if there were no rules regarding amateurism and athletes could compete without any worries. "It would be better" he was reported to have said, "if there was no hocus pocus about this professionalism. It is not easy for a poor boy who is a good athlete to refuse large sums of money when they are offered him for just a few minutes of running."

Although none of Hagg's world records has survived to this day, each was, in its time, a phenomenal one. The test of time is usually the best criterion in judging such things and one finds that his 3:43.0 for 1500m lasted for 10 years; his 4:01.3 mile for nine years; his 5:11.8 2000m for six years; his 8:01.2 3000m for seven years; his 8:42.8 two miles for eight years; his 13:32.4 three miles for 12 years; and his 13:58.2 5000m for 12 years. He beat 4:07.0 for the mile seven times and 3:50.0 for 1500m on 15 occasions. No further comment is required.

(Author Melvyn Watman is a veteran track and field writer at the age of 20 (1958). He is a professional journalist in his native London, England, and secretary of the National Union of Track Statisticians (NUTS) which he helped form. He has written "The Ibbotson Story" which will be available to Track & Field News readers shortly. Watch for it."

STATS

BEST COMBINATION 1, 2, 3, 6 MILERS (or metric equivalent), compiled from IAAF Scoring tables by TN James Powell.

<u>S. Iharos</u>	<u>G. Pirie</u>	<u>A. Thomas</u>	<u>M. Halberg</u>	<u>V. Kuts</u>
3:40.8m	4:00.9	3:58.6	3:38.8m	3:50.8m
8:33.4	7:52.8m	8:32.0	8:33.0	8:01.4m
13:40.6m	13:36.8m	13:10.8	13:15.0	13:35.0m
28:42.8m	29:17.2m	29:21.0m	29:39.8m	28:30.4m
5564 points	5439 points	5422	5373	5330
<u>J. Chromik</u>	<u>D. Ibbotson</u>	<u>Z. Krzyszkowiak</u>	<u>M. Szabo</u>	<u>F. Janke</u>
3:44.8m	3:57.2	3:49.0m	3:46.0m	4:06.6
8:33.4	8:41.2	7:58.2m	8:03.6m	8:04.0m
13:51.0m	13:20.8	13:53.2m	13:51.8m	13:52.0m
29:10.0m	28:52.0y	28:56.0m	29:28.4m	29:21.0m
5207 points	5148	5099	4977	4950

MEN WHO HAVE WON 4 OR MORE U.S. NATIONAL TITLES (NCAA & AAU) IN ONE YEAR

by James Powell

JESSE OWENS: 1936, NCAA-- 10.2m, 21.5, 23.1, 25'10⁷/₈"; AAU--10.4m, 26'3".

1935, NCAA--9.8, 21.5, 23.4, 26'1³/₈".

RALPH METCALFE: 1932, NCAA--10.2m, 20.4; AAU--10.6m, 21.5m.

1933, NCAA--9.4, 20.4, AAU--10.5m, 21.1m.

1934, NCAA--9.7, 20.9; AAU--10.4m, 21.3m.

FRED WOLCOTT: 1938, NCAA--14.1, 23.3; AAU--14.3m, 23.6m.

BILL CUMMINS: 1943, NCAA--14.6, 23.9; AAU--14.3m, 22.8m.

HAROLD DAVIS: 1942, NCAA--9.6, 21.2; AAU--10.5m, 20.9m.

1942, NCAA--10.0, 21.4; AAU--10.3m, 20.2m.

CRAIG DIXON: 1949, NCAA--13.9, 22.7. AAU--13.8m, 22.6m.

HARRISON DILLARD: 1946, NCAA--14.1, 23.0; AAU--14.2m, 23.3m.

1947, NCAA--14.1, 22.3; AAU--14.0m, 23.3m.

JACK DAVIS, 1953, NCAA--14.0, 23.3; AAU--13.9, 23.7.

15 HURDLERS WHO HAVE BETTERED 14.0 and 23.0 IN THEIR CAREERS

by James Powell

<u>Elias Gilbert</u>	<u>Ancel Robinson</u>	<u>Harrison Dillard</u>	<u>Jack Davis</u>	<u>Lee Calhoun</u>
13.4	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.5
22.1	22.2	22.3	22.8	22.8
2788 points	2632	2600	2583	2520
<u>Fran Washington</u>	<u>Dick Attlesey</u>	<u>Fred Wolcott</u>	<u>Craig Dixon</u>	<u>Hayes Jones</u>
13.8	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.6
22.3	22.9	22.5	22.5	22.9
2506 points	2496	2492	2448	2438
<u>Bill Porter</u>	<u>Rafer Johnson</u>	<u>Willard Thomson</u>	<u>Charles Pratt</u>	<u>Jim Gehrdes</u>
13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.9
22.5	22.7	22.9	22.9	22.8
2406 points	2392	2344	2344	2326

SUB -3:44.0 for 1500m and sub-4:04.0 for mile Performances

by James Powell

	<u>Pre-1950</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Total</u>
1500m	3	0	0	1	0	11	24	40	41	63	183
Mile	7	0	0	4	6	13	18	28	50	57	183

NOTED WITH INTEREST

SURVEY OF 1958 SEASON continues by Robert Pariente and Gerard Edelstein of L'Equipe, Paris:

5000m: World Ranking: Halberg, Thomas, Krzyszkowiak, Zimny, Clark.

Improved: Thomas (15.1 seconds); Halberg (12.2); Eldon (25.4); Clark (33.0); Zimny (10.0); Jochman (31.8); Ozog (19.0); Vuorisalo (18.2).

Stationary: Krzyszkowiak, Janke, Pudov; Iharos

Declined: Ibbotson, Lawrence, Kuts, Szabo, Kovacs, Bolotnikov, Knight, Reed, Warren, Laufer, Huttunen, Mugosa, Schade.

<u>Comparison:</u>	1956:	14:01.8 (10th)	14:07.4 (20th)	14:14.8 (50th)
	1957:	13:58.6	14:05.0	14:14.2
	1958:	13:59.4	14:04.8	14:15.4

10,000m: World Ranking: Krzyszkowiak, Zhukov, Eldon, Ozog, Bolotnikov, Pudov

Improved: Krzyszkowiak (did not run in 1957); Zhukov (gained 21.8 seconds); Pudov (17.2); Eldon (41.0, 6 miles); Ozog (48.0); Merriman (20.6, 6 miles); Desyatchikov (15); Virkus (28); Foord (19.2); Hyman (71.6).

Stationary: Bolotnikov, Cherniavsky, Mimoun, Power.

Declined: Lawrence, Kuts, Zatopek, Schade, K. Norris, Knight.

<u>Comparison:</u>	1956:	29:21.6 (10th)	29:37.6 (20th)	30:05 (50th)
	1957:	29:24.8	29:44.4	30:14.6
	1958:	29:06.4	29:36.0	29:59.6

3000m Steeplechase: World Ranking: Chromik, Krzyszkowiak

<u>Comparison:</u>	1956:	8:47.4 (10th)	8:51.0 (20th)	9:01.6 (50th)
	1957:	8:49.0	8:54.2	9:02.0
	1958:	8:44.8	8:50.0	8:57.8

110m Hurdles: World Ranking: Jones, Lauer, Robinson, Gilbert, Gardner

European Ranking: Lauer, Lorgier, Mikhailov, Hildreth, Brand

Improved: Jones (.1 second); Robinson (.2); Lauer (4 times 13.7); Lorgier (.4); Gardner (.2); Washington (.5).

Stationary: Gilbert, Hildreth

Declined: Steines, Raziq, Dohen, Kinsella, Campbell, Stevens, Calhoun, Roudnitksa

<u>Comparison:</u>	1956:	14.0 (10th)	14.1 (20th)	14.4 (50th)
	1957:	14.0	14.2	14.4
	1958:	13.9	14.1	14.3

400m Hurdles: World Ranking: Davis, Potgieter, Lean, Culbreath, Lituyev

European Ranking: Lituyev, Trollsas, Janz, Yulin, Gallicker.

Improved: Davis (1.4); Potgieter (1.0); Lean (not run in 1957); Janz (.6); Trollsas (1.2); Goudge (2.3).

Stationary: Culbreath, Lituyev, Yulin, Mildh, Galliker, Savel.

Declined: Ilin, Farrell, Lewis, Kane.

<u>Comparison:</u>	1956:	51.4 (10th)	51.9 (20th)	52.8 (50th)
	1957:	51.6	52.1	53.2
	1958:	51.2	51.7	52.7

High Jump: World Ranking: Dumas, Styepanov, and Lansky; Dahl, Holmgren,

Kashkarov, Stewart and Thomas.

Improved: Dahl (gained $3\frac{1}{8}$ ""); Shavlakadze ($3\frac{7}{8}$ ""); Lansky ($\frac{3}{4}$ ""); Pettersson ($1\frac{1}{8}$ ""); Thomas ($5\frac{1}{2}$ ""); Holmgren ($1\frac{5}{8}$ ""); Whetstine ($5\frac{1}{8}$ ""); Rybak ($3\frac{1}{2}$ ""); Fabrykowski ($4\frac{3}{4}$ ""); Pull ($2\frac{3}{4}$ "").

Stationary: Dumas, Stewart, Dennis, Reavis, Porter

Declined: Styepanov, Kashkarov, Sitkin, Kovar, Shelton, Wilson, Smith, Nilsson, Thorkildsen

<u>Comparison:</u>	1956:	6'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " (10th)	6'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " (20th)	6'7" (50th)
	1957:	6'9"	6'8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	6'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
	1958:	6'10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6'9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6'7 $\frac{3}{4}$ "